

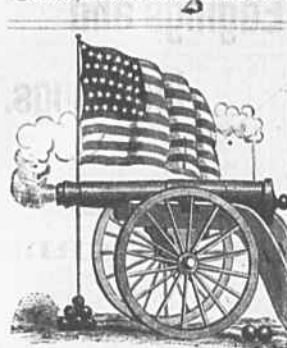
# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

VOLUME XXV—NUMBER 156.

## The Intelligencer.



THE RESULT.

Although the count of the States is not yet ended, yet it is substantially so, as nothing save factions opposition can prevent the completion of the roll call and the declaration of the result prior to the 4th of March. There is no remaining State upon which a stand can be made not even South Carolina, inasmuch as a Democratic Committee of Congress has already reported that she cast her vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and Hampton for Governor.

Nothing, therefore, save revolutionary filibustering can prevent a declaration in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, and the pressure of the country is so great for a settlement of the Presidential question that we do not believe that Congressmen who have a future before them to jeopardize will risk trifling with the public peace and prosperity.

The people of the United States were generally gratified when the Electoral Commission scheme was agreed upon by the two houses of Congress, and the Democrats were particularly demonstrative over the compromise. It was accepted as the only safe and satisfactory way out of a great emergency. Whoever might be disappointed the country would be protected against a double headed government and its possible accompanying scenes of discord and violence. This was to be the great point gained through the Electoral Commission, and it is the point that has really been gained despite the angry, malignant and disgraceful threats we have seen from a number of Democratic Congressmen and Democratic newspapers.

These would be disturbers of the peace of the country are not ashamed to appeal to tumult, disorder and possible revolution, against the decision of the court of arbitration. They are so stung by the loss of personal and partisan success that they would recklessly go any length to be avenged. Strange as it may seem, there are not a few persons of this dangerous sort. Happily, however, they are decidedly in the minority in their own party. The Democratic masses of the country, and most of the leaders, will accept the result in good faith. A decent respect for the opinions of mankind will not permit them to do otherwise. The world might well be shocked to see a great party revolting against the verdict of a court that had been called into existence by its own votes. What faith could thereafter be reposed in the plighted faith of such a people. A serious blow would be struck against the American name in all parts of the civilized world, and our nation would be largely bereft of its credit.

In common with thousands of others who favored the Commission irrespective of the verdict it might render, we are gratified with the conclusion arrived at. In the first place it assures, as we sincerely hope, a better state of things in the South. Unless Gov. Hayes becomes recreant to his pledge, he will give the South not only a just but a generous administration, using the power of his great office to restore tranquility to that section and protect the rights of every citizen with the utmost impartiality. We look forward to a new departure in the composition of parties in the South. The time has arrived when a better understanding can be effected with such men as Hill, and when the South, like the North, can divide its best, most intelligent and most responsible people between the two parties, instead of massing upon color lines. This is the result to which we look forward with special eagerness in connection with Hayes' administration. It is a result that will be worth millions to the prosperity of the whole country. Governor Hayes is a good man—pure and sincere in his nature—habituated to the exercise of power, and far removed from temptation to do wrong for the sake of gain. He did not seek his present position and he will voluntarily abandon it at the end of four years. He has therefore every motive that can appeal to a man who is constitutionally organized to do that which is right and avoid that which is wrong, to so administer the government as to leave a great name behind him.

All of our business men who feel a practical interest in the success of the effort now making to complete the Tuscarawas railroad to this city, are requested not to forget the meeting at the Council Chamber this evening at half-past seven.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

## AT LAST



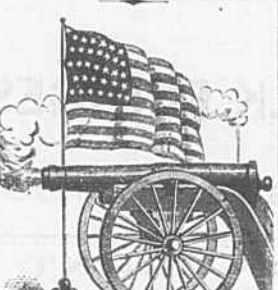
## The Great Ordeal Safely Passed!



## EXIT TILDEN!



## BEHOLD THE VICTORS



## ONE HUNDRED GUNS!

## "Peace Hath her Victories no less renowned than War."

## A National Administration and Peace and Prosperity Secured to the Country.

## OREGON!

## Her Three Votes Decide the Contest.

## Cronin Unanimously Repudiated!

## Watts Sustained by Vote of 8 to 7.

## THURMAN IN HIS LITTLE BED.

## Bradley in Excellent Health!

## A Stormy Caucus Last Evening.

## Evident Signs of Demoralization and Weakness in the Democratic Ranks!

WASHINGTON, February 23.—At 3:03 the Electoral Commission took a recess for half an hour, to allow time for Senator Thurman to be sent for, prior to taking a vote upon the question whether the three Republican votes of Oregon should be counted. A Democratic member of the Commission stated that the question is already virtually decided, as 8 of the members, including Justice Bradley, have announced their opinions in favor of counting the three Republican votes.

The Electoral Commission reassembled in secret session at 10:30 and remained in consultation on the Oregon case 4½ hours. At 3 o'clock the discussion being concluded and Senator Thurman not having been able to attend the sitting, on account of illness, a recess was taken in order to ascertain whether he would prefer coming to the capital, or that the Commission should proceed to his residence, and there transact the business incident to having a vote.

A Committee consisting of Senators Bayard and Frelinghuysen, was appointed for this purpose, and reported in due time that Thurman preferred to receive the Commission at his home at 4 o'clock. Therefore the other members of the Commission proceeded in carriages to Senator Thurman's house. Senator Thurman was found confined to his bed, where he remained during the proceedings of the Commission.

The Commission was formally called to order by Justice Clifford, President, and the vote was taken on the following propositions, which had been informally

submitted and discussed, but not voted on during the day's session:

By Mr. Edmunds:

Resolved, That the certificates signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of Oregon, do not contain or certify the votes to, which said State is entitled.

Justice Field offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of Oregon for President and Vice President on the day of election, viz: the 7th of November, 1876, held office of trust and profit under the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the express terms of the Constitution.

Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8; as follows: Ayes—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Payne and Thurman.

NAYS—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

Mr. Field then offered the following:

Whereas, At the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon for electors of President and Vice President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts and J. C. Cartwright received the highest number of the votes cast for electors, but whereas said Watts was then holding an office of trust and profit under the United States and was ineligible to the office of elector, therefore,

Resolved, That said Odell and Cartwright were the only persons duly elected at said election and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third elector.

Rejected; yeas, 7; nays, 8; the same vote as in detail as before. Justice Field then offered the following:

Whereas, The Legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an elector under the act of Congress where there was a failure to make a choice on the day prescribed by law, therefore,

Resolved, That the attempted selection of the third elector by the two other persons chosen was inadvisable and void.

Rejected, yeas, 7; nays, 8.

Mr. Bayard then offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of W. H. Odell and the vote of J. C. Cartwright cast for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States and for W. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President of the United States, were votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the said Odell and Cartwright, and they only, were the persons duly appointed electors in the State of Oregon, at the election held November 7th, 1876; there having been a failure at said election to appoint the third elector in accordance with the Constitution, and the laws of Oregon, and that the two votes aforesaid should be counted, and none others, from Oregon. Rejected, yeas, 7; nays, 8; as above.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmunds original proposition and it was adopted; yeas, 10; nays, none.

Mr. Morton then offered the following:

Resolved, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Hunt moved to strike out the name J. W. Watts, disagreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 8.

Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7, as follows:

Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—7.

The decision of the Commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative, and the report of the Commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed, and the Commission adjourned to meet in the Supreme Court room at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The report, in substance, is as follows:

The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of Oregon and certain papers accompanying the same and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same and has decided, and does hereby decide that the vote of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States.

The report was further set forth that the election of Watts by the other two members of the Electoral College, was in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Oregon. The grounds for this decision so far as they concern the eligibility of Watts, are substantially that it is competent to go behind the certificate and the Governor so far as the same is not founded on the action of the canvassing or returning authority provided for by the laws of the State, which authority, in the case of Oregon, is held to be the Secretary of State. The report will also take the ground that it is not essential to show that an elector was eligible on the 7th of November, provided it be shown that he was eligible when he cast his vote in the electoral college, and that the fact appears that the alleged ineligible elector, Watts, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by his own absence from the Electoral College, and he was not ineligible at the time he cast his vote.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—When this afternoon, information reached the House that the Electoral Commission had decided upon counting the Oregon vote for Hayes and Wheeler, a motion was made and carried to take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the purpose of the majority being to hold a caucus before the announcement of such decision should be received. Directly after the recess notice was read from the desk inviting the Democrats to remain for the purpose of holding a caucus. When the hall had been cleared of all others, Representative Lamar called the meeting to order. He said he had been requested to suggest that the caucus adjourn until 8:30 to-night, whereupon a member proposed Saturday night, but the voice of the majority was in favor of continuing the caucus this afternoon without adjournment.

Representative McMahon, of O., offered a resolution, to the effect that a caucus be held in the House to-morrow at 10 o'clock on the question of the Oregon vote.

Representative Kehr offered a substitute, namely, that a motion be made in the House inviting the Senate to meet in the House to-morrow at one o'clock to proceed with the count of the electoral vote.

To this Representative Neal offered an amendment, which Mr. Kehr accepted, to the effect that after the two houses shall have met in joint session to receive the

decision of the Commission on the Oregon question and shall have separated, the House will then proceed to discuss the decision.

An earnest and excited discussion ensued, in which Representatives Haral, Southard and McMahon, Vance (of Ohio), Knott, Sparks and Lane participated, favoring delay till Monday. Representatives Hill, Brown, Willard, Harrison and House were in favor of inviting the Senate to meet the House to-morrow for the purpose of continuing the count of the electoral vote.

Speaker Randall made a few remarks counselling calm deliberation and view of the importance of the questions presented. Representative Field also spoke briefly stating that he had prepared two bills, one providing for the election of a resident and Vice President on the first Tuesday after the presidential office of the Senate to act as President in the interval between the 4th of March and that time.

The bill providing for quo warranto proceedings, so that the respective contents for the Presidency and Vice Presidency could be before the U. S. Supreme Court, and there present their claims to office. Under operation of the previous question the substitute and amendment to Representative McMahon's resolution were rejected—yeas 41, nays 45. The resolution of Representative McMahon, inviting the Senate to meet the House at 1 o'clock Monday, was then adopted by about twenty majority.

The reasons given by the several gentlemen who were present at the caucus this day, were that the House wanted further time for reflection and to prepare objections to the South Carolina and other cases.

A number of Democrats, who did not sanction delay, left the hall from time to time before the close of the proceedings, and some of them said that many Democrats who will not differ, had left the House before the announcement of the caucus, not supposing that one would be held without sufficient notice, as besides the sixty-six who voted for the delay, scarcely numbered more than half the members of the House.

The Democrats of the caucus who favored immediate resumption of the count express their surprise that in such a short time any such number of Democrats who will not differ, had left the House before the announcement of the caucus, not supposing that one would be held without sufficient notice, as besides the sixty-six who voted for the delay, scarcely numbered more than half the members of the House.

It is reported that just before the adjournment of the caucus a resolution was adopted by 57 against 32 providing for another recess of the House, from Monday till Tuesday. Prior to the introduction of this resolution a number of the members of the caucus had left the hall, saying they would not abide by the action which provided for a recess from to-morrow until Tuesday.

**The Attempted Train Robbery at Long Point in 1875.**

THURSDAY, February 23.—Light was thrown to-day upon the attempted train robbery and the murder of Miles E. Ames, engineer, at Long Point, on the Sandusky & Huron R. R., Feb. 8, 1875. The supposed murderers, Chas. St. Clair, a hackman, Bud Shiemaker, a brakeman on the train at the time of the attack; Samuel and Alexander Canthorn, colored, Billy Carr and Jennie Osgood, a prostitute, all of whom were arrested on day on evidence which seems to be sufficient to convict them of the crime. St. Clair, the leader, is the owner of a low house of prostitution here. The first clue to his guilt was obtained by a woman in his own house, who heard St. Clair talking to one of his associates about their failure in the Long Point business. The prisoners were taken to Prairie City, Ills., to-day for trial.

**WILL TELL ALL.**

The woman Jennie Osgood was dressed in men's clothes at the time of the attack on the train, and wore a false mustache. She was on the engine when Ames was killed. She has signified her intention to tell all she knows.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

CHICAGO, February 23.—The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, makes a very satisfactory showing in spite of the depression in business and dull times. The road has throughout the year, more than paid its way and kept up the full 10 per cent dividend. The earnings from the freight for the year ending December, 1876, were \$8,821,225, passengers \$2,653,388, mail and other earnings \$581,650, total \$11,056,263. Operating expenses and taxes \$6,808,545. Net earnings for the year were \$5,189,249, interest on bonds \$1,991,966, net balance \$3,197,282, surplus over current liabilities and sinking fund for the year ending \$134,941. The amount of all kinds of business has increased over the preceding year and the earnings increased accordingly.

**Indian Raids.**

TUCSON, ARIZONA, February 23.—Advises report that 45 Indian scouts, under Captain Buford, leave to-day to operate against the hostiles. News from Magdalena, Sonora, says that the Apaches have cleared the valley of state and killed and captured a few of the residents.

**DEADWOOD, February 23.**—On last Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock a small band of Indians made an attack on Spearfish City, a small mining town. About one hundred shots were exchanged. None of the miners were injured. Owing to darkness, the damage to the Indians is unknown. Last evening Dougherty's herd of cattle, which a party of Indians had been driving some days since, were again driven off by the Indians from the False Bottom mining region.

**Boody-Tilden Trial Dismissed.**

NEW YORK, February 23.—To-day for the first time, in the trial of the suit of J. N. Boody against Wm. B. O'Brien and Samuel J. Tilden, the latter appeared. The suit, as against Tilden, was dismissed in accordance with the statute of limitation, and he appeared as a witness for O'Brien, who is a resident of Illinois. In direct testimony, in answer to Niles question, he said substantially that he did not go into any partnership and only took shares of Galena as a private transaction on his own account.

**Weather Indications.**

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24—A. M. J. PROBABILITIES.

For the Lake Region, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, increasing northeast wind to north-west, cooler, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

**Marine News.**

HAMBURG, Feb. 23.—A telegram from St. Louis, Mo., says that the steamer Florida, cleared for Cape San Blas, got off and is safe at Aspinwall.

New York, February 23.—Arrived—Steamer California, from Glasgow.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

House met at 10 A. M. and went into Committee of the Whole, on the Sunday Civil Appropriation Bill.

Various amendments were adopted for the payment of expenses incurred in the contested election cases.

Several amendments were offered by Mr. Henderson increasing the appropriations for the Rock Island Arsenal, which were rejected.

Mr. Young moved that \$25,000 of the \$75,000 appropriated for a survey of the Northwestern lakes and the Mississippi river be used solely for a survey of the Mississippi river, for the purpose of reclaiming the overflowed lands in the Mississippi delta. He thought that this enterprise was one of the greatest importance to the country.

Mr. Holman moved to further aid the survey by adding to the appropriation of \$75,000, the proceeds of the sale of the steamers belonging to the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes.

After discussion, Mr. Holman withdrew his amendment, and on motion of Mr. Conger, the appropriation for the survey of the Lakes and Mississippi river, was increased to \$90,000. The question then recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Young, it was agreed to.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, making available for surveys by engineers attached to the military division, and for publishing of maps and charts for the war department, \$18,000 of the unexpended appropriation of former years.

Pending the vote the committee rose.

The Speaker having admonished Representatives to do their smoking in the cloak room, Mr. Banks called attention to the cigar stands in the Capitol and offered a resolution looking to the prohibition of the sale of any merchandise, except newspapers, within that portion of the Capitol under the control of the Senate.

Senate bills for printing the memorial addresses on the late Speaker M. C. Kerr and the late Senator A. T. Caperton were passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Backner in the chair, on the Civil Survey Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Hale's amendment was adopted. When the paragraph referring to the public parks in the city of Washington was reached, Mr. Holman, of Ind., offered an amendment prohibiting the Commission from expending the money.

Mr. Cate offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000, the second installment for the statue of Admiral Farragut. Passed.

Mr. Schleicher moved to increase the appropriation for a geographical survey west of the 100th meridian, from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Passed.

The amendment was adopted for the payment of \$25,000 to the widow of the late Hon. O. S. Curry.

Mr. Morrill moved an amendment appropriating \$329 for the printing of a private printing establishment of the testimony taken by the Louisiana Investigating Committee. Adopted, after some opposition by Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Conger.

The paragraph for the payment of the mail carriers in the Southern States before the war having been reached, Mr. Conger made a point of order that it was contrary to the express law of Congress. Without action on the point of order, the committee, at 3:15, on motion of Mr. Clymer, rose.

Mr. Clymer moved to take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Both motions were made in rapid succession, and with a good deal of confusion on the floor. The general understanding, being that the object was to stay off any further action on the Presidential count, as a rumor had just reached the hall that the decision of the Electoral College in the Oregon case was adverse to Cronin. The Republicans insisted on the vote being taken by yeas and nays, and the result was, yeas 120, nays 109.

The following Democrats voted against the motion, Bell, Campbell, Cutler, Goodin, Hardenberg, Haymond, Holman, Kehr, Landers (Conn.), Morgan, Stevenson, Warner, Wells (Mo.), and Whitehouse.

A Democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

**SENATE.**

**THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.**

The session was resumed at 10 A. M., when Mr. Sargent called up the naval appropriation bill. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the navy from \$2,250,000 to \$2,720,000; appropriating \$1,500 for the expenses of clearing the track of Mercury on the 16th of May 1877; increasing the appropriation for the experiment of vessels, from \$700,000 to \$970,000, and that for contingent expenses of that bureau from \$40,000 to \$75,000; increasing the appropriation for repairs of hospitals from \$100,000 to \$250,000; and that for establishments at several naval hospitals from \$25,000 to \$35,000. The House appropriation of \$150,000 for the preservation of vessels in stocks, purchase of materials, &c., inserted a proviso that no proposal for materials to be furnished under this or any other section of this act, shall discriminate against in favor of the production of any State or section of the Union.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, reported amendments to the bill, increasing the appropriation from \$1,500,000 to \$3,400,000, and to strike out the proviso of the House bill.